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COCKAYNE

MEMORANDA:

COLLECTIONS

TOWARDS A HISTORICAL RECORD
OF THE FAMILY OF COCKAYNE

A.E. Cockayne

1. COCKAYNE OF ASHBOURNE, CO. DERBY, &
POOLEY, CO. WARWICK. *By Andreas Edward
Cockayne. now "Cockayne"*
2. COCKAYNE OF COCKAYNE - HATLEY, CO.
BEDFORD. *By Reginald J. Cust, Esquire.*
3. COCKAYNE OF RUSHTON HALL, CO. NORTH-
AMPTON. *By George Edward Adams, Esquire.*
4. COCKAYNE MONUMENTS. *By Andreas Edward
Cockayne.*

CONGLETON:

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.

1869.





ASHBOURNE HALL, CO. DERRY.

COCKAYNE
OF
ASHBOURNE HALL,
CO. DERBY ;
AND
POOLEY HALL,
CO. WARWICK.



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PREFACE.

I cannot send the following pages to the Press, without acknowledging the valuable aid I have received from my friends; by contributions of various memoranda relating to the old Cockayne stock at Ashbourne from the Rev. T. R. O'Flaherty, vicar of Capel, co. Surrey; and the pedigree, annexed hereto, of the Ashbourne family, from George Edward Adams, Esquire, of the Herald's College.

This is, at best, but a brief and imperfect record of the once famous and eminent family of Cockayne of Ashbourne and Pooley, the notices of which, in all local topographical and genealogical works hitherto published, are very meagre, and, with the exception of Dugdale, very incorrect; he, doubtless, would derive his information from the then representative of the family, Sir Aston Cockayne.

Archæological writers have given considerable attention to the monumental records of this family; but the altar tomb of Sir John Cockayne at Ashbourne has hitherto puzzled them. On that tomb are the effigies of Sir John Cockayne and a lady supposed to be his wife. The doubt arose from the fact of there being an altar tomb to his wife Isabel Shirley in Polesworth Church.

In the following narrative this uncertain point is, I think, satisfactorily cleared up. Sir John Cockayne married first, Joan, daughter of Sir John Dabridgecourt of Stratfeldsaye, co. Hants, who died and was buried, it is believed, at Ashbourne; the female effigy on the tomb in question represents that lady. Sir John Cockayne appointed Sir John Dabridgecourt, (with others,) an executor of his will. His second wife, Isabel Shirley, being a member of the oldest knightly family in Warwickshire, and surviving her husband, would, we may naturally presume, elect to be buried at Polesworth in that county, where an altar tomb to her memory still exists.

ANDREAS EDWARD COCKAYNE.

December, 1869.

now Cockayne



COCKAYNE OF ASHBOURNE HALL,
CO. DERBY,
AND POOLEY HALL, CO. WARWICK.

It is certain that the ancient family of Cockayne were settled about the middle of the twelfth century at Ashbourne in the county of Derby, where for many generations they resided and flourished, possessing large estates in that county, besides other considerable property brought into the family by their various marriages.

Sir Aston Cockayne, the celebrated Derbyshire Poet, in the following verses, addressed "To my honest kinsman, Mr. John Cokaine^a" of Rushton,

^a *Vide* "Cockayne of Rushton Hall, co. Northampton," p.20.

co. Northampton, mentions the tradition of his family living at Henningham Castle, co. Essex, at an earlier date than their settlement at Ashbourne:

“When at your Pigeon-house we meet sometime
 (Though bawling Puritans call it a Crime)
 And pleasant hours from serious thoughts do steal
 With a fine little glass, and temperate Ale,
 Talk of Sir *Cokaine*, and how near
 He was alli'd to *Will* the Conquerer,
 *Liv'd in his reign at *Henningham* Castle, and
 That lately there his Bow and Arrows did stand,
 That there his Sword and Buckler hung, and that
 (If they have scap'd these Times) th' are all there yet ;
 Some fall asleep because healths are but few,
 And care not for such Tales though ne'er so true.
 So as (through too much drink) we see sleep come
 On others, it for too little falls on some.

**Attested by the same Mr. John Cokaine
 of Rushton, my Lord's Cousin Germane,
 who had an ancient evidence to prove it.*”^b

Ashbourne^c Hall for many generations, until nearly the close of the seventeenth century, was their principal residence. The hall itself, the ancient remaining part of which is castellated, has no architectural pretensions, having been erected at different times ; but it is pleasantly situated in

^b Poems, p. 197, Ed. 1658.

^c “*Ashborn* (where many years our *Cokaines* name
 Hath been (as *Cambden* tells us) of some fame.”

—Sir Aston Cockayne's Poems, Ep. 25, p. 205.

a well-wooded park, on rising ground, which slopes down to the banks of the little river Henmoor.

From Sir Aston Cockayne, who sold the property, the Hall passed into the possession of the family of Boothby, baronets, and so continued nearly two hundred years; until the death of Sir William Boothby in 1846, when it was sold as directed by his will. It afterwards became the property of Captain Holland, R.N. It has been considerably improved by its present owner, Robert Hayston Frank, Esquire, into whose possession it passed, by purchase, on the 27th day of February, 1861;^d by this gentleman all traces of its by-gone history, antiquity, and ancient associations are faithfully preserved.

The Cockaynes were for many years lessees of the vicarage of Ashbourne, under the Dean of Lincoln.

The coat of arms of the family of Cockayne is *arg.* three cocks, *gu.*; and the crest, a cock's head erased, *gu.* Francis Cockayne,^e of the Derby branch of the family, Lord Mayor of London in 1751, bore for arms *Erm.* three cocks, *gu.* A branch of the Cockayne family, living in Dorsetshire, according to BURKE'S *Armoury*, bore Bendy of six, *gu.* and

^d Information of Robert Hayston Frank, Esquire.

^e *Vide* "Cockayne of Derby, co. Derby."

erm.: another *Vert*, two bars, *or.*: another *Per pale*, *arg.* and *sa.* a fess *nebulée* counterchanged.

The name of Cockayne I find variously spelt in the Church Registers, Wills, and other Records. It is sometimes written Cokeine,^f Cokayne,^g Cockaine,^h Cokaine,ⁱ Cockain,^j Cokain,^k and Cockayne.^l

The earliest ancestor of the family who can be traced with certainty is John Cockayne of Ashbourne circa 1150. His son, Andreas Cockayne of Ashbourne, 1154 to 1189, was father of William Cockayne of Ashbourne, 1242, whose wife's name was Sarah; their son, William Cockayne of Ashbourne, married Alice, daughter of Hugh de Dalbury, who survived him, and remarried Hugh Bonstivant of Thorpe, living 1299. Roger Cockayne of Ashbourne, 1284, the son of William Cockayne and his wife Alice de Dalbury, was father, by Elizabeth his wife, of William Cockayne of Ashbourne, 1299 to 1323, and of five other children, two sons, Richard and Henry, and three

^f 1394 R. Pat. 17 R. II. p. 2, m. 6.

^g 1401 R. Pat. 2 H. IV. p. 1, m. 37.

^h 1538—1700 Ashbourne church Registers.

ⁱ 1485 R. Pat. 6 H. IV. p. 2, m. 26.

^j 1658 Verses under Original Portrait of Sir Aston Cockayne.

^k 1658, &c. Title-page of Sir Aston Cockayne's Poems.

^l Modern mode of spelling adopted by the family about the commencement of the eighteenth century.

daughters, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Sarah, the last of whom married Nicholas le Botiler. The younger son of William Cockayne and his wife Alice de Dalbury, brother of Roger Cockayne, was John Cockayne, living in 1286; this John Cockayne, who was "returned burgess for Shaftesbury in the Parliament at Westminster on Sunday next after the feast of S. Martin 13 Nov. 23 Edw. I,"^m A.D. 1295, married Maud, daughter of Robert de Olderney, and died in 1305, leaving a son, Andreas Cockayne, who died in 1318, and a daughter Margery. The aforesaid William Cockayne, son of Roger and Elizabeth Cockayne, married Sarah, sister of Alexander, a merchant in Ashbourne. According to a Deed, an abstract of which is given in the Harleian MSS in the British Museum, we learn that Thomas, the son of Adam, brother of Alexander, a merchant in Ashbourne, gave and confirmed to William Cockayne and Sarah his wife, (sister of the aforesaid Thomas,) and to their heirs lawfully begotten in free marriage, "unam toftam," in the town of Ashbourne. The deed is without date.ⁿ

The issue of William Cockayne's marriage with Sarah, daughter of Adam, brother of Alexander,

^m Parl. Writ. Vol 1, p. 42.

ⁿ Harleian MSS 1096, fo. 24 b.—fo. 28. *Vide* Appendix, No. 5, p. 3.

the Ashbourne merchant, were three sons, John, Roger, and William; of whom John Cockayne of Ashbourne, 1305 to 1332, married a daughter of Sir William de Kniveton of Bradley, co. Derby. His younger brother Roger Cockayne, whose wife's name was Elizabeth, left also issue.

The son of the aforesaid John Cockayne, by his marriage with the daughter of Sir William Kniveton, was another John Cockayne of Ashbourne, 1357, M.P. for the county of Derby: his wife's name was Lætitia: she survived him, and remarried a member of the family of Fitzherbert, of co. Derby, 1360: this lady brought into the Cockayne family the manor of Clifton, near Ashbourne, with other property. The Cockaynes had already, for many years, possessed property at Parwich adjacent to Ashbourne.

Sir John Cockayne of Ashbourne, son and heir of Sir John Cockayne and Lætitia his wife, was also M.P. for the county of Derby several times: he married Cecilia, relict of Robert Ireton, of Ireton, co. Derby, and died in 1372. The effigies on one of the altar tombs in Ashbourne church are attributed, the one to this knight, the other to his son Edmund Cockayne.^o

“1370. John Cokeyn de Asheburn and others

^o *Vide* “Cockayne Monuments” pp. 3 and 4.

gave to the Abbot and Convent of Derley ten messuages, one mill, four shops, six cottages, fifty acres of land with their appurtenances in Derby.”^p

There are several pedigrees of Cockayne in the Herald’s visitations of various counties, besides one in VINCENT’s *Derby*,^q in which it is shown that the last-mentioned John Cockayne of Ashbourne, who died 46 Edward III (1372) and who was eighth in descent from the aforesaid John Cockayne of Ashbourne, circa 1150, had two sons, Edmund Cockayne, living 3 Henry IV (1402), and Sir John Cockayne,^r Chief Baron of the Exchequer, holding the manor of Bury Hatley, in the county of Bedford, of Sir Edward Butler,^s to which he imparted his own name; it being known as Cockayne-Hatley from the date of his purchasing the property. This Sir John Cockayne, Edmund Cockayne’s brother, was the founder of that branch of the Cockayne family which was settled in Bedfordshire at Cockayne-Hatley for many generations. He was M.P. for the county of Derby; Recorder of London in 1394; Chief Baron of the

^p “Rot. Brev.” SIMPSON’s *Derby*, v. 1, p. 58.

^q VINCENT’s *Derby*, College of Arms, No. 146.

^r *Vide* “Cockayne of Cockayne-Hatley,” p. 2.

^s “Johes Cokayne capitulis Barō secrī tenit. man^r de Bury Hatley in com. Bedford, ab Edwardo Butler militis et obyt a°.—H. 6.—VINCENT’s *Derby*.” (Brit. Arch. JI, Vol 7. p. 378.)

Exchequer in 1401 ;^t and one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in 1405.^u

“John Cokeyn, chief steward of my lands,” was appointed one of the executors of the will of the renowned John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, dated 3 Feb : 1397.^v

Sir John Cockayne married Ida, daughter of Thomas Gray, and sister of Reginald, Lord Gray de Ruthyn : he died in 1427, and was buried at Cockayne-Hatley in the county of Bedford. It has been stated that an altar-tomb was erected in Cockayne-Hatley church, but no traces of it exist at the present time.^w

Sir John Cockayne is said to have been present at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. “If the Chief Baron of the Exchequer was present at the battle of Shrewsbury, he certainly was not killed

^t The original appointment is on R. Pat. 2 Hen. IV. p. 1, m. 37 [A.D. 1401]. “Johannes Cokayne Capitalis Baro Scaccarii Regis ad placitum Regis ;” i. e. “at the King’s pleasure ;” Charles I. in 1641 first gave the Judges patents “during good behaviour.”

^u The original appointment is on R. Pat. 6 Hen. IV. p. 2, m. 26. “Johannes Cokaine unus Justiciariorum de Comuni Banco ad placitum Regis.” The Court of Common Pleas was anciently called the Common Bench. He had a similar Patent 1 Hen. V, p. 1, m. 25, where he is called “Cokayne,” and again 1 Hen. VI. p. 1, m. 31, “Cokaine.”

^v Johan Cokeyn chief seneschall de mes. terres & possessions.”—NICHOLS’ *Royal Wills*, p. 163, where the will is printed at length. An abstract of it is given in Sir N. H. NICHOLAS’ *Test. Vet.* p. 143.

^w *Vide* “Cockayne Monuments” p. 21.

at it, as he was not only made Justice of the Pleas in addition in 1405, but held the two offices together [Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Justice of the Common Pleas] for the last eight years of the reign of Henry IV; kept his seat as Justice of the Pleas on the accession of Henry V, when William Lesingby was appointed Chief Baron; and died in the reign of Henry VI, having retired from the bench some few years previously, as DUGDALE has stated in his *Church Notes*, and Mr. FOSS in his recent excellent *History of the Judges of England* proves from the official Records.”^x

Richard the II granted to John Hadley and “John Cokeine,” citizens of London, six marks a year out of three messuages in the parishes of S. Anthony, London, lately forfeited to the King. [1393.]

Of three Wills made by “John Cokayn,” one was dated 6 Henry IV (1404), another 13 Henry IV (1411), and the third 14 Henry IV (1412-3).^y

Edmund Cockayne of Ashbourne and Pooley, the elder son of Sir John Cockayne, materially increased the wealth of his family, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard de Hert-hull, of whom she became eventually heiress, by

^x Journal of British Archæological Association, v. 7, p. 377.

^y Harleian MSS 1096, fo. 24b.—fo 28. *Vide* Appendix No. 35.

the death of her brother. By this marriage the estate and mansion of Pooley Hall, near Polesworth, co. Warwick, with the manors of Herthull and Ballidon, co. Derby, and other possessions came into the family of Cockayne.

Of the Herthulls of Herthull, DUGDALE observes: "This was an antient family in Derbyshire, and lords of Herthull, whence they assumed their surname, being owners of other good possessions in that county."^z

The descendants of this marriage were entitled to emblazon in their quartered shield, the arms of ~~Astley~~, Savage, Ednesoure, Herthull, and other ancient families. A shield on the monument of their descendant and representative Sir Thomas Cockayne, in Ashbourne church, is duly charged with the various coats of arms which they had become entitled to quarter with their own.^a

"The manor of Harthill, or Herthill, commonly called and spelt Hartle, belonged at an early period to the family of de Herthill, whose heiress brought it, with several other estates, to the Cokaines in the reign of Edward III. Edward Cokaine Esq sold Herthill in the year 1599 to John Manners Esq, from whom it has descended to his grace the

^z DUGDALE'S *Warwickshire*, p. 151.

^a *Vide* "Cockayne Monuments" p. 14.

Duke of Rutland. There was formerly a chapel at Herthill, in which a chantry was founded in the year 1259, by Richard de Herthill, [*Regist. Ecc. de Lichfield. See Harl. MSS, 4799.*] The minister of the chapel was appointed and supported by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. There are no remains of the Chapel at Harthill.”^b

“The manor of Ballidon (Belidene) was at the time of taking the Domesday Survey, the property of Ralph Fitzherbert. At a later period, it was for some generations in the family of Herthill, or Harthill, whose heiress brought it to the Cokaines about the beginning of the fifteenth century. A younger branch of the last-mentioned family was for some time settled at Ballidon. Sir Edward Cokaine, about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, sold this manor to Sir Anthony Ashley, who soon afterwards conveyed it to Baptist Trot and John Milward.”^c

Of Pooley, DUGDALE observes: “This as a member of Polesworth did anciently belong to the Marmions of Tamworth Castle, and being originally given by Marmion to Burdet in Fee-Ferme for the Rent of xs. yearly was soon after granted from Burdet to Sauvage as appears by a Confirmation

^b LYSONS’ *Derbyshire*, p. 30.

^c LYSONS’ *Derbyshire*, p. 61.

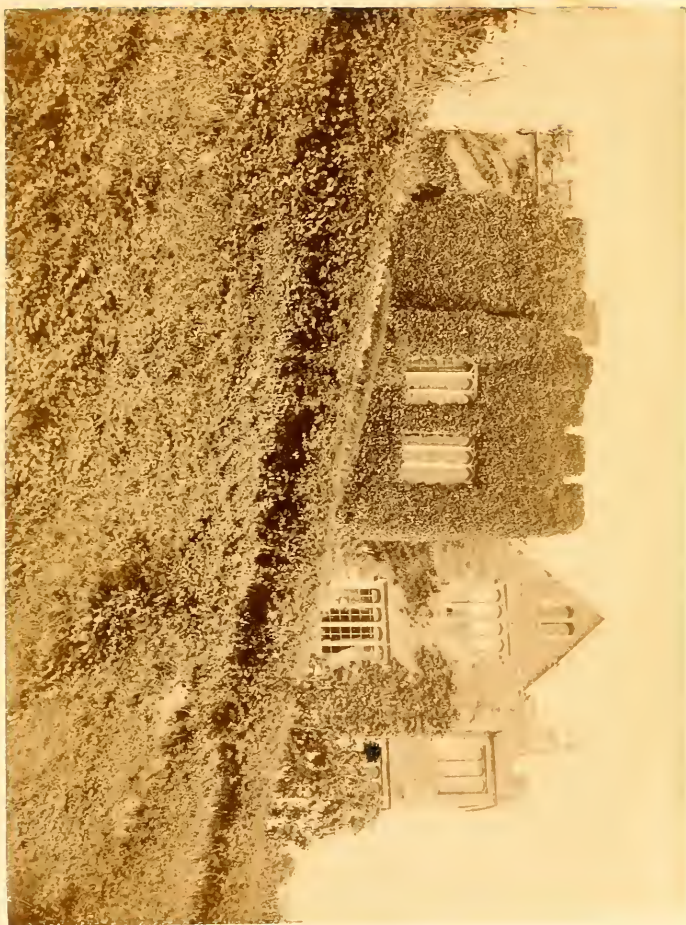
made from Geffrey Sauvage to William Burdet in 10 H. 3. Which passages from Marmion to Burdet and Burdet to Sauvage were about king Stephen's time, for Osanna, then abbess of Polesworth, with the consent of her fellow Nunns granted to Helias the son of Geffrey Sauvage, a Chapell here, but without service, as also a Chapell yard, in consideration whereof he gave to that covent [convent] four acres of the best meadow ground in this village, promising to pay yearly *xiid.* upon S. Edith's alter on the day of her festival, and bequeathed his body, wheresoever he should depart this life to be buried in the church of Polesworth. Which agreement was so made in the presence of Robert de Clinton then Bishop of his Dioces. But this tenure in Fee-Ferm did not long continue, for it is evident that Robert Marmion (whom I take to be the man that first granted it to Burdet) did in consideration of *x* marks in the nature of a fine, and the yearly payment of a Sore-Sparhawk to himself and his heirs released the said *xs.* annuall rent, until Geffrey Sauvage (brother and heir of the said Elias) and moreover that the same William Burdet acquitted to Sir Philip Marmion all his right in the homage and services of William le Salvage successor to the before specified Geffrey for these lands in Pooley which from thence forth were held immediately of the Marmions, by the

service of the said Sore-Sparhawk, or to be paid at the Feast of S. James the Apostle in the nature of a So-cage tenure. By a daughter and heir of Sauvage (as the descent in Baginton manifesteth) it came in process of time, to Sir Thomas de Endeshoure of Endeshoure who sometimes residing here obtained a special License from Pope Urban the IVth for to build a Chapell within the precincts of this Lordship, and to have a Priest for celebration of Divine Service and administring the Sacraments therein; by reason of the floods at some times, especially in winter, which hindered his accesse to the mother church. Howbeit in the family of Endeshoure it rested not two descents, ere by an heir female it came to Herthull, in whose male line it continued for divers ages, and at length devolved to Cokain by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Richard de Herthull, knight, wife to Edm. Cokaine, Esquire. From which Edmund and Elizabeth is lineally descended Sir Aston Cokain, Baronet, now Lord of this mannour. These Cokains being Derbyshire gentlemen originally and of a very ancient family, had their chief seat at Ashbourne in that Countie.”^d

Pooley Hall is an ancient structure, somewhat in the perpendicular style of architecture. It is

^d DUGDALE'S *Warwickshire*, p. 808.

very pleasantly situated on the side of a hill adjacent to the town of Polesworth ; and although looking over a somewhat flat country, the view is exceedingly fine and extensive. The private Chapel, built, as already stated on the authority of DUGDALE, by Sir Thomas de Endeshoure, under a special License of Pope Urban the IVth, and dedicated to S. Mary, is now a detached building, ivy-clad and venerable in appearance. It is mentioned in the will of Sir John Cockayne of Ashbourne who died in 1447, in which he provided for a priest to officiate therein. It stands like a record of the vicissitudes of succeeding ages, a relic of the past, as it were, surviving to an old age of sadness, and we may add of desecration, outliving the generations of its former benefactors. It has evidently been in former times connected with the house, by an arched passage, the entrance to which from the house is still discernible, and from the chapel is marked by a doorway, now built up, which would doubtless be the entrance into the western gallery or private pew of the family. Modern tenants have divided the building by a partition wall ; the one portion being used as a garden-house, or tool-house, and the other as a smoking-room ! that portion of this consecrated building where formerly stood the altar so sacred in the hearts of its ancient Roman Catholic owners ! The old



POOLEY HALL, AND PRIVATE CHAPEL.

oaken western door still hangs on its creaking hinges. Time has sadly changed this venerable edifice, yet the vestiges of its consecrated dedication in former years are not destroyed.

Pooley Hall was rebuilt of brick early in the sixteenth century, by Sir Thomas Cockayne, who was knighted by King Henry VIII for his valor at the siege of Tournay in France; he also enclosed the woods lying westward of the Hall into a park, one of the three parks which, according to the inscription on his monument,^e were impaled by him, the other two being those of Ashbourne, and Clifton near Ashbourne.

That portion of the old mansion from which the tower rises is now appropriated as out-buildings. The tower still remains; from its summit, gained by a circuitous staircase of stone, very imperfectly lighted, a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained, the town of Leicester being visible in the distance on a clear day. The property now belongs to one of the Welsh families of Wynne. A private road leads from Pooley Hall to the church at Polesworth: on this road occurred a quarrel between Sir Thomas Burdett of Bramcote,^f

^e *Vide* "Cockayne Monuments," p. 8.

^f The present [1867] residents at Bramcote are of the family of Hellaby, tenants under the Burdetts; of whom, one Joseph Hellaby, married Anne, sole daughter and heiress of Jesse Cockayne of Derby. *Vide* "Cockayne of Derby."

an adjacent seat of that family, and ~~Sir~~ Thomas Cockayne, relating to family matters. ~~Sir~~ Thomas Cockayne was slain in the encounter, being thrown off his guard by a sudden depression in the ground. Tradition asserts that a yew tree marks the spot where this occurred, there being, moreover, at the present day, at this spot, a hollow suddenly descending from the pathway, beside the yew tree, serving as some evidence to the truth of the tradition.

Edmund Cockayne was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, and his body is supposed to have been brought to Ashbourne for burial. The arms of Cockayne are carved amongst other shields on the points of the hammer-beams of the roof of Battlefield church, near that town, and adjacent to which the battle was fought.

Elizabeth Cockayne survived her husband, Edmund Cockayne, and remarried, for her second husband, John Franceys of Ingleby. It is uncertain where she was buried.

The arms of Herthull are *arg.* two Bars, *vert.*

Sir Aston Cockayne, in his volume of Poems, has an Epigram^s "To Henry Right of the Cock in Poulesworth:" this "Cock Inn" would probably have some connection with the arms of Cockayne,

^s Poems, p. 230.

possible the house belonged to the family : no trace, whatever—not even traditional—remains of this ancient hostelry.

From a deed, dated 1381, an abstract of which is given in the Harl. MSS^h we learn that George, John, Richard, Edmund, and Thomas were the children of Edmund Cockayne, by his marriage with Elizabeth Herthull. Henry de Kniveton, vicar of Norbury, with others, confirmed to George Cockayne, the son of Edmund Cockayne of Ashbourne all lands, tenements &c &c with remainder to his brothers, John, Richard, Edmund, and Thomas Cockayne, children of Edward and Elizabeth Cockayne, and their issue.

Although this deed gives the preference to George Cockayne, and places John Cockayne next to him, all the pedigrees hitherto compiled place John Cockayne as the eldest son ; at all events it is certain he inherited the Ashbourne property ; and in the year 1403, John Franceys of Ingleby, and his wife Elizabeth Herthull, widow of Edmund Cockayne settled upon John Cockayne, son and heir of the aforesaid Elizabeth Cockayne, the manor of Herthull.ⁱ Her first husband, as already

^h Harleian MSS, 1096, fo. 24b.—fo. 28. *Vide* Appendix No. 12.

ⁱ Harleian MSS, 1096, fo. 24b.—fo. 28. *Vide* Appendix No. 24.

stated, was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, which took place in 1403 ; this settlement of the manor of Herthull on John Cockayne was, therefore, probably made on the marriage of John Franceys with Elizabeth the widow of Edmund Cockayne, which seems to have taken place in the same year as her first husband died.

Sir John Cockayne, the eldest son and heir of Edmund Cockayne and Elizabeth Herthull, possessed the estates of Ashbourne and Pooley, by inheritance from his parents. He was sheriff of the counties of Derby and Nottingham temp. Henry II, and M.P. for the county of Derby. Sir John Cockayne abandoned his own family coat of arms, and adopted that of his mother, Elizabeth Herthull : his son John, however, adopted the quartered shield of Cockayne and Herthull. His seal, with the motto "*En bon espyer*," is engraved in the British Archæological Association's Journal. An earlier seal of another John Cockayne is also there engraved, bearing the Cockayne arms, and the same motto.^j

Sir John Cockayne aforesaid, son and heir of Edmund and Elizabeth Cockayne, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh Shirley, knight, ancestor of the Earls of Ferrers : this lady survived her hus-

^j Journal of British Archæological Association, v. 7, p. 383.

band, who died in 1447; a handsome altar tomb to her memory still exists in Polesworth church,^k and it is therefore presumed that she was buried there. Of the four brothers of Sir John we know nothing.

“But it seems,” observes DUGDALE, “that Sir John Cokain, knight, son and heir to the before specified Edmund and Elizabeth, made his residence here at Pooley for some time, for it is evident that in 13 H. 4, when he was to go into France in the king’s service (in aid of the D. of Orleans against the D. of Burgundy) he made his will at this place [Pooley], which bears date the Thursday next after the feast of S. Barnabas the apostle, the same year; whereby it appears that having enscost Sir John Dabridgecourt knight and others in his mannour at Baddesley-Ensor in this countie, to the end that a certain summe of money might be raised out of the profets thereof, for payment of his debts and towards a marriage portion for his daughter Elyn he directed that then his said Seossees should make an estate thereof unto John Cokain his son and heir and the heirs of his body, and appointed that if the said John did happen to die without issue it should be amortized to find as many priests singing to the world’s end for his

^k *Vide* “Cockayne Monuments” p. 18.

soul his wives his children and all his ancestors souls, as the Rent thereof would reasonably maintain, viz: in S. Marie Chapell at Polesworth, five £ to one priest, in S. Marie Chapell near Ashbourne seven marks to another priest, and the remnant to be spent in wax, vigils, and almsdeeds, on the eve and day of his obit.”¹ The will is printed in the appendix, *in extenso*.

About this date a Sir John Cockayne knight, married Joan, daughter of Sir John Dabridgecourt of Stratfield-saye, co. Hants, K.G. who died in 1415.^m This was probably the first wife of Sir John Cockayne who married secondly Isabel Shirley.

Sir John Cockayne of whom we have been speaking, died in 1447, as we have already stated, and was buried, it is supposed, at Ashbourne. The effigies on one of the altar tombs in Ashbourne church are attributed to this knight and his wife. It seems certain that Sir John was twice married, Isabella Shirley being his second wife, and that she survived him. “Isabella quondam uxor Johannis Cokayn militis in pura viduitate sua dedit Georgio Duci Clarenciæ, Ricardo Comiti Warrewick et Sarum et alijs nobilibus, diversas terras in Poley, Baddesley

¹ DUGDALE'S *Warwickshire*, p. 809.

^m “Topographer and Genealogist,” v. 1, p. 197.

Ednesore et Newton. Dat. anno 8 Edw. 4.
[1467-8.]”ⁿ

These evidences serve to elucidate the doubts which have arisen respecting the monuments at Ashbourne and Pooley, there being an effigy of a lady with that of Sir John on the altar tomb at Ashbourne, probably his first wife, by whom he appears to have had a daughter Elyn;^o and also another on an altar tomb at Polesworth, to the memory of Isabella his second wife.

The eldest son of Sir John Cockayne who died in 1447, and Isabella Shirley his wife, was John Cockayne of Ashbourne and Pooley, M.P. for the county of Derby. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Vernon, knight, of Haddon Hall, co. Derby.

John Cockayne died in 1505, at a great age. It is uncertain where he was buried; there is, however, a monument to his memory in Youlgreave church, co. Derby, where it is presumed his remains are laid. The Cockaynes had at that time, and for many years, a mansion at Herthull, adjacent to Youlgreave.

ⁿ Harleian MSS, 1096, fo. 24b. --fo. 28. *Vide* Appendix No. 16.

^o “His daughter ‘Elyn’ is named in his will, dated 13 Hen. IV.—*Vide* DUGDALE’S *Warwickshire*, p. 1120.”—Jl. Brit. Arch. Assoc. v. 7, p. 381.

William Cockayne, second son of Sir John Cockayne, and brother of the last-mentioned John Cockayne, was ancestor of the Cockaynes of Rushton Hall, co. Northampton, Viscounts Cullen in the peerage of Ireland.

Alice Cockayne, daughter of Sir John, and sister of the above-mentioned John and William, married Sir Ralph Shirley, 3 Henry 5 [1414-15]. There were also two other sons, Reginald and Roger, of whom we know nothing.

Of the two sons of John Cockayne and his wife Agnes Vernon, Thomas, the elder son, succeeded to the estates, and was of Ashbourne and Pooley. He married Agnes, daughter of Richard Barlow of Barlow, co. Derby. The younger son was named Roger.

“Of the last-mentioned John, I find,” observes DUGDALE, “that he had issue Thomas who, dwelling here at Pooley, and having difference with Thomas Burdet, of Bromcote Esquire, his near neighbour, so irritated him with affronts that he was slain by Burdet in his passage to Polesworth church, as the tradition is. Which unhappy accident fell out in his father’s life-time, so that Thomas his son upon the death of John the grandfather became heir, who being a brave-spirited gentleman, and with King Henry 8, at the sieges of Thereovene and Tournay was then knighted.

This Sir Thomas built the Mannour house there at Pooley of brick, as is yet to be seen. To which Sir Thomas succeeded Francis, and to him Sir Thomas, who resided frequently here in Queen Elizabeth's time, being a gentleman of eminent note in those days, but since, his descendents have seldom dwelt at this place."^p

Sir Thomas Cockayne of Ashbourne and Pooley, knight, was the elder son of Thomas Cockayne and his wife Agnes Barlow. By his testament bearing date 4th April, 28th Henry VIII. [1536,] "he bequeathed his body to sepulture in our Lady's quire at Ashbourne (where his ancestors lie interred) before the image of S. Mordwen, appointing that his executors should cause a tomb of marble to be placed there for him, which was accordingly performed."^q In Ashbourne church the said monument still exists; a granite altar tomb, with marble slab, on which are effigies in scroll-lines, of Sir Thomas Cockayne and his wife Barbara, who was a daughter of John Fitzherbert of Etwall and Ash, co. Derby. According to the inscription on this tomb,^r we may presume the estates to have been to some extent encumbered

^p DUGDALE'S *Warwickshire*, p. 809.

^q Extract from Sir Thomas Cockayne's will.

^r *Vide* "Cockayne Monuments," p. 8.

when they passed into his possession, for we are told that :

“ He did his house and name restore,
Whiche others had decayed before.”

Sir Thomas Cockayne died in April, 1537, aged 58, and was succeeded in his inheritance by his son Francis Cockayne of Ashbourne and Pooley, who enjoyed it for a very brief season only, dying in the following year, 1538. Francis Cockayne married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Thomas Marrow, sergeant-at-law. This lady survived her husband, and subsequently remarried Humphrey Ferrers. A granite altar tomb in Ashbourne church, superinlaid with handsome brasses is to the memory of this Francis Cockayne and his wife.^s

“ 30 Henry VIII (1538) Francis Cockayne of Ashborne, died seised of the manor of Calton, and Thomas was his son and heir. They had also lands in Longnor, Kingsley, and Cheadle.”^t

Ann, wife of Sir William Basset ; Jane, wife of Vincent Lowe ; and Elizabeth wife of Robert Burdet, were sisters of Thomas Cockayne, younger son of Sir Thomas Cockayne and Barbara Fitzherbert, brother of the last-mentioned Francis

^s *Vide* “Cockayne Monuments,” p. 9.

^t “*Degge*.”—ERDESWICK'S *Staffordshire*, edited by HARWOOD, p. 499.

Cockayne; he had by his wife Elizabeth, a daughter, Florence, his sole heiress, who married Henry Bagshawe, of Ridge Hall, co. Derby. In right of this marriage the Bagshawe family inherit the quarterings of Herthull. In the Harleian MSS, 1537 and 5809, is a shield^u of Bagshawe, of eight quarterings, viz: 1, *Ar.* a bugle-horn, *sa.* between three roses, *gu.* pierced *or.* for Bagshawe; 2, Cockayne; 3, Herthull; 4, Deyville; 5, Savage; 6, Rossington; 7, Ednesor; 8, *arg.* three stags, *sa.*; surmounted by the crest of Bagshawe, an arm couped at the elbow and erect *ppr.* grasping a bugle-horn *sa.* stringed *vert.*

Francis Cockayne left also other sons and daughters besides Sir Thomas Cockayne, his eldest son and heir, who succeeded to the estates on the death of his father. He was several times High Sheriff for the counties of Derby and Nottingham. He served under the Earl of Hertford, and was knighted at the taking of Edinburgh in 1544. This knight granted, in 1585, a yearly rent charge of £4 out of his estate at Ashbourne, for the support of the School, of which he was one of the founders and first governors. The payment of this annuity has long since ceased; his name,

^u This shield, with others, is engraved in the *Reliquary*, v. 9. pp 24, 25.

however, still appears in the list of charitable bequests &c in Ashbourne church.

Sir Thomas Cockayne was one of the knights and gentlemen in attendance on the unfortunate Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, when she passed through Derby on her way from Wingfield Manor-house to Tutbury, and thence to that final prison, the scene of the termination of her sorrow, at Fotheringay. In the year 1585, this royal but unfortunate lady passed through the town of Derby, where she rested, escorted by a chosen company. The circumstance is thus mentioned by Sir Ralph Sadler, in whose custody she then was: "This day we remove this Queen to Derby, and tomorrowe to Tutbury, the wayes being so foule and depe, and she so lame, though in good health of bodie, that we cannot go throughe in a day." Again: "I have given strait order to the bailiffs and others of Derby to provyde that there be none assemblie of gasing people in the stretes, and for all quietness as much as may be done. I have written letters to Sir John Zouch, Sir John Byron, Sir Thomas Cockayne, Mr. John Manners, and Mr. Curzon, to be ready to attend this Queene to Derby, with but a small trayne." ^v

^v SIMPSON'S *Derby*, v. 1, p. 80; and *The Reliquary*, v. 7, p. 226.

On the 27th of March 1558, Sir Thomas Cockayne subscribed £50 to a Fund contributed by gentlemen in the county of Derby towards the defence of the country against the Spanish invasion.^w

Sir Thomas Cockayne was appointed one of three arbitrators, (the other two being Robert Fitzherbert, and John Flackett,) in a dispute relating to lands &c at Thorpe, about three miles from Ashbourne. His signature is appended to the document, with his seal, a plain cross of S. George; the seals of the two other arbitrators have now disappeared. The award, which is dated on Trinty Monday, 4th August, 1550, is printed in *extenso* in the *Reliquary*.^x

Sir Thomas Cockayne was the author of the following book: "A short Treatise of Hunting: compyled for the delight of Noblemen and gentlemen, by Sir Thomas Cockaine, knight. [Woodcut of a dog]. Imprinted at London by Thomas Orwin for Thomas Woodcocke, dwelling in Paules Churchyard at the signe of the back Beare, 1591." Black Letter, British Museum, C. 31, c. 6. Ded. to the E. of Shrewsbury. "I had the originall of my

^w SIMPSON'S *Derby*, v. 1, p. 85. There said to be taken from a manuscript written in that year; a paper in the possession of Matt. Gregson, Esq. of Liverpool.

^x *Reliquary*, v. 8, p. 50.

said experience under your most noble Grandfather (whose servant I was in my younger yeares, and brought up in his house)."

The following are extracts from this curious book :

"I have myselfe prooved all manner of other feedings, but used this [ground otes put in a tub and scalded with water] as the purest and best for this fiftie two yeres; during which time I have hunted the Bucke in Summer, and the Hare in Winter, two yeares only excepted. In the one, having King Henry the VIII his letters to serve in his warres in Scotland before his maiesties going to Bulleine. And in the other, King Edward the VI, his letters to serve under Francis the Earle of Shrewsburie his Graces Liutenant, to rescue the siege of Haddington: which Towne was then kept by that valiant Gentleman Sir James Wilford, knight. God send England many such Captaines when it shall have need of them." [Sig. C.]

"The author thereof is a professed hunter, and not a scholler." [Sig. D. 3.]

Of this scarce book, there is a copy in the British Museum; another, with a leaf in manuscript was sold by Puttick in 1855 for £10 5s. In LOWNDES' *Bibliographer's Manual* is the following notice of this book: "Black letter, inscribed to the Earle of Shrewsburie. Four sheets, with wood-

cuts, principally borrowed from Turberville's treatise. A copy is in the British Museum. Inglis 366, £17 10s. Puttick, 1855, (one leaf MS) £10 5s."

Sir Thomas Cockayne married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Humphrey Ferrers of Tamworth Castle. He died in 1592, and was buried at Ashbourne during the night of the 15th of November in that year. His widow died at Derby on the 21st of December, 1595, and was buried on the 23rd of December, at Ashbourne. A large marble monument, erected to their memory, still exists in Ashbourne church.^f

The inquisitio post mortem on Sir Thomas Cockayne who died 5th November, 1592, shews (inter alia) that he settled lands at Ballidon on Thomas Cockayne, his second son, and Jane, daughter of Philip Okeover, and their issue, with remainder to Francis Cockayne, son and heir apparent of the said Sir Thomas, and with remainder to Edward, his third son, &c. And that the said Thomas died in his father's lifetime, but that the said Jane was then living.

There is a letter from his son Sir Thomas Cockayne to Mr. Hicks, Secretary to the Lord Treasurer, for dispatch of his affairs, dated 23rd January, 1590, in the Lansdowne MSS lxvi, 54, British Museum.

^f Vide "Cockayne Monuments," pp. 12—15.

In the reign of Elizabeth, Francis Babington of Normanton, co. Notts, inherited an estate from a Thomas Cockayne, esquire ;^z probably Sir Thomas Cockayne of whom we are now speaking.

Of the three sons of Sir Thomas Cockayne and Dorothy Ferrers—Francis, Thomas, and Edward, the eldest, Francis, married Ann, daughter of Sir Valentine Knightley, knight, and died at Herthull on the 25th of December 1594, leaving no issue, and was buried at Ashbourne December 26th.

There was an inquisitio post mortem on Francis Cockayne, finding Edward Cockayne his brother and heir then aged 36 and more. His widow died at Herthull, and was buried at Youlgreave July 12th, 1617.

Thomas Cockayne, younger brother of Francis, married at Ashbourne, on the 3rd of November, 1579, Jane daughter and heir of Philip Okeover of Okeover, by his wife Margaret Dethick of Newhall, co. Derby; this lady survived him, and remarried Sir Anthony Ashley of Winborn S. Giles, co. Dorset, knight and baronet, Secretary of War in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom she was ancestor of the Earls of Shaftesbury, their daughter, Anne, marrying Sir John Cooper, created a baronet in 1622. This Thomas Cockayne died

^z *Herald and Genealogist*, v. 1, p. 333.

at Pooley, January 19th, 1587, leaving no issue. The inquisitio post mortem held over him states that he was seised of Ravenston Grange and other lands at Bradburne and elsewhere, co. Derby ; and that Francis Cockayne as his brother and heir was then aged 40 or more.

Sir Edward Cockayne, knight, third son of Sir Thomas Cockayne, and brother of the aforesaid Francis and Thomas was born in 1554, and married in Ashbourne church, on the 15th of January, 1586, Jane, daughter of Nicholas Ashby, of Willoughby-in-the-wolds, co. Leicester ; he died on the 11th of October, 1606, at Pooley, and was buried at Ashbourne, October 12th in that year.

Besides these three sons, Sir Thomas Cockayne had six daughters, three of whom—Florence, Matilda, and Jane, died unmarried ; Tabitha married a Bradburne, Dorothy a German Pole, and Johanna a Hollingsworth.

At this time it is evident the prosperity of the Cockaynes began to decline. Sir Edward Cockayne, into whose possession the estates had passed, by the death of his elder brothers Thomas and Francis without issue, sold, amongst other property, the manors of Ballidon, Herthull, and Parwich ; and although some of his kindred, in after years, rose to positions of honor in the county, by his grandson Sir Aston Cockayne, as we shall

presently see, his venerable inheritance became alienated and scattered.

“A branch of the family of Fulwood, lords of the manor of Middleton-by-Youlgreave, were settled at Middleton, as tenants under the Cockaynes, about a century before they became purchasers of the manor, the transfer of which took place on the 5th of October, 1598, the brothers Francis and Thomas Fulwood being the buyers.”^a

Thomas Levinge bought the manor of Parwich on the 2nd of November, 1608, from Baptist Trott, of London, for £365, he having bought it a few years before from Sir Edward Cockayne for £300.

This Thomas Levinge was eventually appointed Escheator to hold the inquisitio post mortem on Thomas Cockayne.

The following are abstracts of Deeds referring to the transfer of property about this time from the Cockaynes, after a possession of many years, and are consequently full of interest :

“Nov. 1. Ja. 1. By indenture of that date Sir Edward Cokayne of Ashborne in the county of Derby knight in consideration of £300 granted bargained sold enfeoffed and confirmed unto Baptist Trott of London gent, his heirs and assigns

^a *Reliquary*, v. 1, p. 89.

all his the grantor's manor of Peurwyche alias Parwyche in the county of Derby, with the appurtenances and all messuages lands tenements reversions rents services and hereditaments to the said manor belonging, which were late the inheritance of Sir Thos. Cokayne knt. deceased. To hold unto and to the use of said Baptist Trott his heirs and assigns for ever, subject to a proviso for the redemption of the premises on payment by the said Sir Edward Cokayne his heirs, &c. unto the said Baptist Trott his heirs or assigns on the 7th day of November then next at the dwelling house of James Trott in Westcheap in the city of London commonly called the Green Dragon or at the house of Francis Fitzherbert esq. in Tissington, if the said Baptist Trott should then make his abode in the county of Derby, of the sum of £330."

"Dec. 3. Ja. 1. By deed poll of that date the said Sir Edward Cokayne for divers good causes and considerations him thereunto moving released all his right and title in and to the said manor of Parwich with the appurtenances messuages lands tenements and hereditaments unto the said Baptist Trott his heirs and assigns."

"2nd Nov. 6, J. 1. Indenture between Baptist Trott of Tyssingham in the county of Derby gent. of the one part and Thomas Levinge of Shurson in the said county of Derby gent. of the other part,

the said Baptist Trott in consideration of £365 did graunt bargain sell enfeof and confirm unto the said Thos. Levinge his heirs and assigns all that manor of Parwich alias Perwich with the appurtenances in the said county of Derby, and all the messuages lands tenements rents reversions services courts profits of courts wastes woods ways commons and hereditaments which were late the inheritance of Sir Edward Cokayne knight deceased in Parwich alias Perwich in the said county of Derby (except and always reserved unto the said Baptist Trott his heirs and assigns a messuage and farm in the occupation of Richard Roe and George Roe or one of them) to hold the said manor, messuages lands hereditaments and premises unto and to the use of the said Thomas Levinge his heirs and assigns for ever. Inrolled in Chancery 6 Nov. 6 Jas, 1. 1607-8."

"Michaelmas Term 44 Elizabeth: Indenture of fine between Thomas Bagshaw, Robert Milward, Thomas Levinge, Nicholas Harte and William Parker gentlemen pls and Edward Cokayne esq deforcit of the manor of Peverwich alias Parwich with the appurtenances and of 12 messuages 4 cottages 16 gardens 16 orchards 100 acres of land 200 acres of meadow 100 acres of pasture 2 acres wood 20 acres furze and heath 40 acres more and 2 acres rent and common of pasture for all cattle

with the appurtenances in Peverwich alias Parwich. 1601.”

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“July 7. Ja. 7. Lady Jane Cokayne widow of Sir Edward Cokayne knight deceased, in consideration of £69, released her estate for life in the manor of Parwich &c to the said Thomas Levinge of Sherson his heirs and assigns.”

“7 March, 10 Jas 1. (1612.) Thomas Cokayne of Pooley in the county of Warwick esq. by his deed poll of that date for the considerations therein mentioned released his right in the above mentioned manor messuages &c unto Thomas Levinge of Parwich gent.”^b

Thomas Cockayne, the eldest son of Sir Edward Cockayne, was born at Mappleton, 21st January, 1587; he married Anne, daughter of Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston, in the county of Derby; a marriage which eventually proved unhappy. A separation was the result, and Thomas Cockayne lived for many years, up to the time of his death, in London, under the assumed name of Brown; his wife remaining at Ashbourne; and when he died was buried at the “chargys of his worthy wyfe.”

WOOD, in his *Athence Oxonienses*, observes: “Thomas Cockaine was descended from an ancient

^b Additional MSS, 6671, folios 246—252.

family of his name living in Derbyshire, but whether born there I cannot tell, educated in Corpus Christi College, but took no degree in that University [Oxford], and wrote: 'An English Greek Lexicon, containing the Derivations and Significations of all the words in the New Testament, with a Compleat Index in Greek and Latin. London 1658, &c. Oct.' He had assistants in this work. 'Explanation on Rom. 2, with all the Greek Dialects in the New Testament,' printed with the former book, both very useful for private Christians, and recommended to the churches by several ministers of the Presbyterian and Independent persuasion."

"Thomas Cokayne Esq. died in Greys Inn Lane, by the name of Mr. Browne, and was buried by his own name in Candlemas tearme, 1638, at the chargys of his worthy wyfe, in St. Giles' church, all or the most part of the Gentlemen and others hys countrymen being at his funeral."^c The date of his burial is January 27th, 1638.

Whatever may have been the estrangement of Thomas and Anne Cockayne—and the cause of it is not known—their son, Sir Aston Cockayne, seems to have remembered his parents with filial affection and respect: on his father he wrote the

^c Additional MSS, 6671, folio 246—252.

following epitaph,^d characterised, however, by the fulsome flattery of the age :

“Stay Passenger, and read under this stone,
Here *Thomas Cockain* lyes, *Sir Edward's* son.
Mapleton gave him birth ; but far from home
At *London* he deceas'd, and this his Tombe
Too mean a Monument for his great worth ;
But virtue never finds reward on earth.
He was his families Heir ; but (transitory
Knowing all terrene wealth) chang'd his for glory.
And here his body soft repose doth take
Till him the Angels Trumpets shall awake.”

The unhappy estrangement and separation of Thomas and Anne Cockayne is referred to in a characteristic manner by Dr. Donne, Dean of S. Paul's, an intimate friend of the Cockaynes, and a frequent correspondent with Anne Cockayne. In a letter to her on the death of her son Thomas Cockayne, which occurred at Bath, he writes : “The perversnesse of the father put you to such a necessity of hiding your sons, as that this son is scarcely more out of your sight by being laid underground, than he was before. And perchance you have been longer time, at some time, from meeting and seeing one another in this world, than you shall be now from meeting in the glory of the Resurrection. That may come sooner than you looked he should come from the Bath.”^e

^d Poems, p. 228, Ep. 80, book 2.

^e Sir Tobie Matthew's Collection, p. 345.

Anne Cockayne survived her husband twenty-six years, and died in 1664: her remains were interred at Ashbourne church, on the 1st of September in that year. The register thereof informs us that "Mrs. Anne Cockayne, widow, died abt 6 in the morning the 20th Aug. and the hearse was layd over her the 1st Sep. 1664."^f

Edward Manlove, of Ashbourne, the Poet, wrote the following Epitaph on this lady in 1667: it is reprinted in the *Reliquary*:^g

"An Epitaph upon the death of the Right Worshipful Anne Cokaine, widdow, who died the 29th of August, 1664.

Here lies inter'd, one that deserv'd,
Great Honour, Praise, and Fame,
Who comely was, and did surpass,
Most of her Noble Name.
In liberallity, and Hospitallity,
This Lady did delight,
O Muses rise, do not despise,
Her praises to indite.
Yea ring her knell, her praises tell,
She humble was, though great,
Her comly parts, and humble heart,
Her prayes may compleat.
A comly Creature for form and feature,
Proper and tall of stature,
Noble by Birth, lies in the earth,
Death conquer'd comly nature.

^f *Vide* "Cockayne Registers," p. 8.

^g *Reliquary*, v. 3, p. 103.

This flower was, cut down like Grass,
Which flourished many a day,
She quit the stage, in her old age,
Grimm Death, took life away.
God call'd for her, she made no stir,
But yielded patiently,
She new full well, none need her tell,
All mortal men must die.
To Rich and Poor, respect she bore,
She did no sort despise,
She patiently did live and die,
And so she clos'd her eyes.
Now in the Dust (as all we must)
Ere long interred be,
This Lady is ; Lord bring to Bliss,
Her whole Posterity."

An inquisitio post mortem on Thomas Cockayne was held on the 1st day of June in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Charles I. (1640), before Thomas Levinge, gentleman. It was the last inquisition held on any member of the family ; and is given *in extenso* in the appendix hereafter.

The family of Sir Edward Cockayne of Ashbourne and Pooley consisted, besides the aforesaid Thomas Cockayne his heir and successor, of whom we have spoken, of two other sons Francis and George, who both married and left issue, and two daughters ; Dorothy, who became the wife of William Fleetwood ; and Jane, who married Thomas Powell.

Dictionⁿ
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 George Cockayne was the author of the Preface to the following book, a copy of which is in the British Museum: "The acceptable Sacrifice: or the Excellency of a Broken Heart, shewing the Nature Signs and Proper Effects of a Contrite Spirit. Being the Last Works of that Eminent Preacher and Faithful Minister of Jesus Christ Mr. John Bunyan of Bedford, with a Preface prefixed thereunto, by an Eminent Minister of the gospel in London. London, Printed for and are to be sold by George Larking, at the Two Swans, without Bishopsgate, 1689. Price Bound one shilling." Preface signed: "A Lover and Honourer of all Saints as such. Sept. 21, 1688.—George Cokayn."

George Cockayne also wrote: "Flesh expiring, and the Spirit inspiring in the New Earth: a Sermon before the House of Commons 4to. Lond. 1648;" and of: "Divine Astrologie: the Substance of a Sermon at the Fun. of Col. William Underwood. 8vo. Lond. 1658."

Sir Aston Cockayne was the elder son of Thomas Cockayne, and Anne his wife, daughter of Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston,^h in the county of Derby. Their younger son, Thomas, died at Bath, in 1628,

^h Sir Aston writes :

"Dear *Elveston*, that art a grace
 Unto the Shire where I was born ;
 And *Elveston*, that art the Place
 Where first I did salute the Morn,

at the age of 18. Sir Aston was born at Elvaston, the residence of his maternal grandfather, Sir John Stanhope, in 1608, and was baptised at Ashbourne church on the 20th of December in the same year. His Christian name was derived from his uncle, Sir Roger Aston, who married Cordelia Stanhope, his mother's sister. Sir Roger Aston, knight, was an illegitimate son of Thomas Aston of Aston, Cheshire; he was gentleman of the bed-chamber to James I; he married first Mary Stewart, daughter of Alexander, Lord Ochiltree, and secondly Cordelia Stanhope, sister of the first Earl of Chesterfield. The arms of the family of Aston of Cheshire are: Party per chevron, *sable* and *argent*; their crest, an Ass's head, *ppr.*

Sir Aston Cockayne was educated in the University of Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., and in Trinity College, Cambridge:ⁱ while in the latter University he composed the first Poem in the volume. Robert Creitton,^j D.D. Orator and Greek Professor of the University of Cambridge was his tutor in that University. In one of his

The noble *Stanhopes* are thy praise,
Whom thou afford'st a birth, and Urne :
And may they flourish there always
Till th' world to *Chaos* doth return."

—Poems, p. 184, ep. 95, book 1.

ⁱ Poems, p. 10, lines 21, 22; and p. 194, ep. 1, book 2.

^j Poems, p. 237, ep. 110, book 2.

Epigrams Sir Aston speaks of being a school-fellow of Mr. Herbert Aston at Chenie School.^k

After leaving College he is said to have entered the Inns of Court, where, according to Wood, he resided some time "for fashion's sake."¹

A man of much learning and talent, Sir Aston enjoyed the friendship of many noted men of the day. Amongst his acquaintance, to many of whom he refers in his poems and epigrams, were the talented author of *Polyolbion*; the Poet and Divine, Dr. John Donne, Dean of S. Paul's; Philip Massenger, the Dramatist; John Fletcher; Sir John Suckling; "my worthy and learned friend, Mr. William Dugdale;" and many others. But some of these passed away to their rest before the literary career of Sir Aston had well begun. In the following verses^m addressed "To my honoured

^k Poems, p. 138, ep. 6, book 1. This Herbert Aston, Sir Aston Cockayne's school-fellow, was son of Walter, first Lord Aston; he was baptised at Chelsea 16th January, 1614, married Catherine, sister of Sir John Thimelby of Iruham, co. Lincoln, knight, and was buried at Colton in Staffordshire 9th January, 1689, æt. 75.—CLIFFORD'S *Tixall*.

The Astons of Tixall, co. Stafford, bearing for arms: *Arg.* a fesse *sa.* in chief three lozenges of the last; and for crest, a bull's head, couped *sa.* are said to derive from a common ancestor with the Astons of Aston, co. Cheshire.

Sir Aston Cockayne's friend Thomas Bancroft, a Derbyshire Poet, addresses an epigram to "Thomas May, of Sutton Cheney" in Leicestershire; it is probable that this is the place Sir Aston refers to.

¹ Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, v. 4, p. 128.

^m Poems, p. 234, ep. 99, book 2.

Cousin, Mr. Charls Cotton, Iunior," he somewhat boastfully speaks of his literary acquaintances :

Donne, Suckling, Randolph, Drayton, Massinger,
Habington, Sandys, May, my Acquaintance were :
Iohnson, Chapman, and Holland I have seen,
 And with them too should have acquainted been.
 What needs this Catalogue ? Th' are dead and gone ;
 And to me you are all of them in one."

John Fletcher and Philip Massenger were buried in one grave in S. Mary Overie's church, in Southwark. Sir Aston writes an epitaph on them.ⁿ

His first cousin^o (through the Stanhope family) Charles Cotton, the angler, the friend of Isaac Walton, was also his intimate friend ; by him encomiastic verses were addressed to Sir Aston at Pooley : they are here reprinted from the *Reliquary*,^p a quarterly Journal of Derbyshire Archæology, in which they are said to be first published ; they have also appeared since in a volume of *Derbyshire Ballads*,^q published in 1867, by the same editor :

S'R,

Coming home into this frozen Clime,
 Grown cold, and almost senselesse, as my rythme,

ⁿ Poems, p. 186, ep. 100, book 1.

^o Charles Cotton married Olive, daughter of Sir John Stanhope, and first cousin of Sir Aston Cockayne.

^p *The Reliquary*, v. 1, p. 121.

^q *Derbyshire Ballads*, 1867, pp. 257—9.

I found, that Winter's bold impetuous rage
Prevented time, and antidated age :
For, in my veins did nought but crystall dwell,
Each hair was frozen to an iceicle.
My flesh was marble, so that, as I went,
I did appear a walking monument.
'T might have been judged, rather than marble, flint,
Had there been any spark of fier in't.

My mother looking back (to bid good night)
Was metamorphos'd, like a Sodomite.
Like Sinons horse, our horses were become,
And, since they could not go, they slid home.
The hills were hard to such a qualitie,
So beyond Reason in Philosophie ;
If Pegasus had kickt at one of those,
Homer's Odysseys had been writ in prose.

These are strange stories, S'r, to you, who sweat
Under the warm Sun's comfortable heat ;
Whose happy seat of Pooley farre outvies
The fabled pleasures of blest Paradise.
Whose Canaan fills your hous with wyne and oyl,
Till't crack with burden of a fruitful soil.
Which hous, if it were plac't above the sphear,
Would be a palace fit for Jupiter.
The humble chappell for religious Rites,
The inner rooms for honest, free delights,
And Providence, that these miscarrie, loth,
Has plac't the Tower a centinell to both :
So that there's nothing wanting to improve
Either your pietie, or peace, or love.

Without, you have the pleasure of ye woods,
Fair plains, sweet meadows, and transparent flouds,
With all that's good, and excellent, beside
The tempting apples by Euphrates' side.



POOLEY HALL, CO. WARWICK.

But, that, which does above all these aspire,
Is Delphos, brought from Greece to Warwick-shire.

But oh ! ungodly Hodge ! that valu'd not
The saving juice o'th' ænigmaticke pot.
Whose charming virtue made mee to forget
T'enquire of Fate, else I had stayed there yet.
Nor had I then once dar'd to venture on
The cutting ayr of this our Freezland zone.

But once again, Dear Sir, I mean to come
And learn to thank, as to be troublesome."

"In Cotton's Poems, 1689, are two copies of verses to Sir Aston Cockayne: the latter on his 'Tragedy of Ovid,' p. 531, may bear transplanting:

Long live the Poet, and his lovely Muse,
The stage with wit and learning to infuse.
Enbalm him in immortal Elegy,
My gentle Naso ; for, if he should dye
Who makes thee live, thou'lt be again pursu'd,
And banish'd Heaven for ingratitude.
Transform again thy metamorphosis
In one, and turn thy various shapes to his,
A twin-born Muse in such embraces curl'd
As shall subject the scribblers of the world ;
And, spite of time and envy, henceforth sit
The rolling *Gemini* of Love and Wit.
So two pure streams in one smooth channel glide
In even motion, without ebb or tide,
As in your pens *Tybur* and *Anchor*^r meet,
And run meanders with their silver feet.

^r The river *Anker*, a small river in Warwickshire, flowing through Polesworth.

Both soft, both gentle, both transcending high,
 Both skill'd alike in charming Elegy ;
 So equally admir'd, the laurel's due
 Without distinction to both him and you.
 Naso was Rome's fam'd Ovid, you alone
 Must be the Ovid to our Albion ;
 In all things equal, saving in this case,
 Our modern Ovid has the better grace." ^s

Thomas Bancroft his friend and relation (through the Kniveton family) addresses in his first book of Epigrams, 1639, (Ep. 120) the following verses to Sir Aston Cockayne :

" To Aston Cokayne, *Esq.*

He that with learning vertue doth combine
 May, (though a laick) passe for a divine
 Piece of Perfection : such to all men's sight
 Appeares yourselfe ; who, if you take delight
 In these composures, your applausive show
 Will stampe conceits, and make them currant goe." ^t

Sir Aston, there is every reason to suppose, entered fully into the pleasures and levities of the cavaliers of that day, and joined with them in their revelries at the taverns they were wont to frequent, and at their own mansions.

The composition of poetical love songs, merrily quaffing a tankard of good ale or wine, masquerading, &c, occupied much of their time and

^s *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1797. v. 2, pp. 737, 738.

^t *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1797, v. 2, p. 737.

attention. Thus the poetry, the effusion oftentimes of an excited brain, was deeply stamped with cavalier dissipation, but withal contained as often merit of a very high order, many pearls amongst a great deal of rubbish. Of Sir Aston's poetry, as of that of many of his contemporaries, this may be said. There is, however, apparent throughout his Poems, considering the times in which the author lived, a large vein of sterling worth, and the impress of a studious mind. But more than this, the Poetical Writings of Sir Aston are especially interesting from the numerous references they contain, and the information they give, concerning his contemporaries, the gentry of Derbyshire, his numerous relations, and his intimate friends, for to these persons his epigrams are chiefly addressed. Herein indeed consists the chief value of his works. He wrote many epigrams and poems to members of his own family; on his father, his brother, and all his sisters, he wrote epitaphs; as well as verses addressed to the Knivetons, Stanhopes, and others, his relations by blood or marriage. His sister Ann,^u was born at Elvaston, married Sir F. Boteler, died at Tutbury in the 34th year of her age, and was buried at Ashbourne; Lettice^v married Gilbert Armstrong,

^u Poems, p. 150, ep. 22, book 1.

^v Poems, p. 214, ep. 45, book 2.

and died about the 43rd year of her age; and Katharine^w married Richard Weston; his sisters Lucy and Isabella died unmarried, the former about the 34th year of her age, and with her sister Lettice was buried at Ashbourne:

“ Their Coffins lye so very close, it doth
Appear, as if one Grave contain’d them both.” ^x

There is considerable internal evidence in his writings to show that he devoted much time to reading and study, and that he had received a superior education. To his son he writes: ^y

“ Let others glory in their Hawks and Hounds,
Their golden heaps, and Circuit of their Grounds,
Their gallant Breed of Horses, and their meat,
Drest so, that *Heliogabalus* would eat;
Their Mistresses (whose Beauties would inflame
Unknown Lands Salvages, and make them tame)
Themselves, and them so richly dres’d, that you
The Heavens (without a Cloud) would think in view:
Give me a study of good Books, and I
Envy to none their hugg’d Felicity.”

In the Preface to his volume of Poems, Sir Aston gives very quaintly an account of how he came to publish his writings. As it is of great interest, it is here given *in extenso*:

^w Poems, p. 226, ep. 75, book 2.

^x Poems, p. 214, ep. 45, book 2.

^y Poems, p. 237, ep. 108, book 2.

"THE AUTHOR'S APOLOGY TO THE READER.

These poor trifles (courteous Reader) had not now become so troublesome to the World, if it had been in my power to have prevented them : for at my going once out of *London*, I left them with a friend of mine, who dying, they were dispersed into divers hands. Mr. *William Godbid* got my *Obstinate Lady*, and though he found it with the last leaf torn out, wherein my conclusion to the play with the Epilogue were ; he procured some acquaintance of his to supply the defect at the end, and so Printed it. And though that Comedy, be very much of it writ in number, he put it forth as if the most part of it were prose. Here you have that defect much amended, and my own conclusion and Epilogue added. I was fearful my *Trappolin*, and other Poems should have run the like misfortune ; and therefore made a diligent enquiry after them, and when I had found them out could not get them delivered without parting with some money, and promising my honest friend Mr. *W. Godbid*, (after I had afforded them some small correction) I would bestow them on him, (with my consent) for the Press : For indeed without his (assistance) I should not have recovered them out of a Gentlemans hands whom I will forbear to name. I hope there is nothing in the whole so amorous as to arrive at impiety, yet nevertheless could I have imagined them worthy the trouble of transcription, you will find many things here that had been omitted. After this general Apologie I must also make my excuse for some particular pieces. I have been demanded by some Persons of Quality and judgement, why in my copy of Verses before Mr. *Fletchers* volume of Plaies, I chiefly reflect upon the *Mad Lover*, my noble friend and kinsman Mr. *Charles Cotton*, sent me that single Play in Manuscript, which I had divers years in my hands : therefore when I found the Players were prohibited to act, I writ those poor Verses with an intention to have the *Mad Lover* printed single, and them to have waited on it ; (which when the large Volume came forth) my Cosin *Cotton* commanded from me, and gave the Printers. Next, I must acknowledge I have been merry with Mr. *James Strong* and his pretty

Pamphlet. But seeing many make thus bold with him, I presumed I might take the same liberty. I must only request the chastwomen of *Lin*, to take no offence at these Verses, I intended them none ; if there be any of dissolute life in that town, let those be accounted or as his *Joanes* and no other : I hope *James Strong* is of *Coriats* gentle disposition, and will endure jesting with, otherwise (at his leisure) he hath my leave to be as pleasant with me. Some few things that I translated out of *Latin* and *Italian*, I have not inserted, as accounting them too wanton to breath in this chaster clime : and in truth if any body (either through curiosity, or by any other accident) should english any such pieces, it will be esteemed a discretion in them to forbear publishing them.

Lastly, I have made some progress into a Play, to be called the Tragedy of *Ovid*, which (if my *Obstinate Lady*, and *Trappolin* take) I may be encouraged to perfect, and present to you hereafter, with some other things that are not yet put into method, fit for the Press, if you be not cloyed with these small Poems already, and hate a farther surfeit upon such toys : If this book hath the fortune to attain to a second impression, you may then hear farther from me : and in the mean while this is enough from

Your servant

ASTON COCKAIN."

Besides this Preface there is, in each edition, a copy of the commendatory verses written by his friend Thomas Bancroft, a contemporary author.

The Poetical works of Sir Aston Cockayne first appeared in one volume in 1658,^z under the follow-

^z WOOD mentions an Edition dated 1657, viz : "Choice Poems of several Sorts. Epigrams in three books. The *Obstinate Lady* ; a Comedy. Lond. 1657, 4to." And in the year following, "*Trappolin*, suppos'd a Prince ; Trag. Com.—Taken from an Italian trag. com. call'd '*Trappolin Creduto Principe* ;' afterwards published by some plagiary under the title of "*A Duke and no Duke*."

ing title: "Small Poems of Divers Sorts, written by Sir Aston Cokain. London, Printed by Wil. Godbid, 1658." This volume included "The Obstinate Lady," which was surreptitiously published in the previous year, 1657.

In 1659, the same Poems were re-issued with this title-page: "A Chain of Golden Poems embellished with Wit, Mirth, and Eloquence. Together with two most excellent Comedies, viz: The Obstinate Lady, and Trappolin suppos'd a Prince. Written by Sr Aston Cokayn. London, Printed by W. G. and are to be sold by Isaac Pridmore at the Golden-Falcon, near the New-Exchange. 1659."

In 1662, the same Poems were again re-issued with the addition of "The Tragedy of Ovid," with the following title-page: "Poems, with the Obstinate Lady, and Trapolin, a supposed Prince. By Sir Aston Cokain, Baronet. Whereunto is now added the Tragedy of Ovid, intended to be acted shortly. London, Printed for Phil. Stephens, junior, at the King's-Arms over against Middle Temple Gate, in Fleet-street. 1662."

Again, in 1669, appeared "Choice Poems of Several Sorts, with Three New Plays, viz: The Obstinate Lady, a Comedy. Trappolin, suppos'd a Prince, a Tragi-comedy. The Tragedie of Ovid. All written by Sir Aston Cokain. London, Printed

by Francis Kirkman; and are to be sold at his shop under S. Ethelborough church in Bishops-gate street. 1669.”

Sir Aston Cockayne was also author of the following translation: “*Diane*^a; an excellent new Romance. Written in Italian by Geo. Francisco Loredano, a noble Venetian. In foure bookes. Translated into English by Sir Aston Cokaine. London, Printed for Humphrey Moseley at the sign of the Princes Arms in St. Paul’s Church-yard, 1654. Ded. to Lady Mary Cokaine, Vice-countess Cullen. ‘My best of friends Colonell Edward Stamford, gave me the author, and intreated me to teach him our language.’”^b

“A Masque, presented at Bretbie^c in Darbyshire on Twelfth-Night, 1639,” is included in all the volumes mentioned above: and is reprinted in the *Topographer*.^d

All the editions of these Poems, which I believe were never reprinted, but only re-issued with fresh title-pages, as here given, are now exceedingly scarce; and when by rare chance a copy

^a OLDYS in his MS Notes to LANGBAIN says there was an edition of “*Diane*” in 8vo, 1643, but no such edition is mentioned by LOWNDES.

Vide “Cockayne of Rushton Hall, co. Northampton,” p. 21.

^b “Bodl. 8vo L. 10. Art. BS.”—Wood’s *Ath. Ox.* v. 4, p. 128.

^c The seat of the Stanhopes, Earls of Chesterfield.

^d HASLEWOOD—Wood’s *Ath. Ox.* v. 4, p. 128.

appears for sale, it speedily finds a purchaser, and oftentimes at a high price.

“ ’Tis said by some that Sir Aston was author of ‘Tyrannical Government, trag. com.’^e and of ‘Thersites,’^f an interlude,’ but I think they are mistaken,^g as others do the like. Sure I am that he

^e “ ‘Tyrannical Government anatomized, or a Discourse concerning Evil Counsellors ; being the Life and Death of John the Baptist, and presented to the King’s most excellent Majesty, by the Author. Lond. 1642. 4to.’ This was re-published by Francis Peck in 1740, as the production of MILTON, (but without any sufficient authority,) under the title of ‘Baptistes, a sacred Dramatic Poem.’”

^f “ ‘A new Enterlude called Thersytes. Thys Enterlude folowyng dothe declare howe that the greatest Boasters are not the greatest Doers. Imprinted at London, by John Tysdale, and are to be solde at hys Shop in the upper Ende of Lombard streete, in Alhallowes Church Yarde neare vnto Grace Church. See extracts from it in the *British Bibliographer*, v. 1, p. 173.”—Wood’s *Ath. Ox.*: Bliss’s Note. The date of “Thersytes” is given by LOWNDES as 1537.

^g “WOOD was perfectly right in his supposition. The industrious researches of Mr. Haslewood have enabled me to contradict the report that Sir Aston Cockayne was the writer of this Interlude, which appeared nearly a century before he flourished.”—Wood’s *Ath. Ox.*: Bliss’s Note.

“Tyrannical Government, &c.” is probably only a Translation from old George Buchanan’s Latin: “Baptistes sive Calumnia, Tragœdia. Edinburgh, apud Hen. Charteris, 1578, 8vo.” And again: “Londini, excudebat Tho. Vautrolerus, 1578, 8vo.”

LOWNDES says: “This translation is attributed by Peck on slender grounds to Milton, and has been supposed, with great probability, to have been intended as a hint to Charles the First, of the danger he then incurred from the counsels of some about him ; and the history of the Baptist, who lost his head by the instigation of Herodias, seems figuratively to glance at the death of Lord Strafford, and at the influence of the Queen.”

translated into English an excellent Italian Romance called *Dianea*^h printed at London, 1654." Wood's biographical sketch of Sir Aston Cockayne will be found in the appendix hereto, extracted from his *Athence Oxonienses*. In that work, edited by BLISS, an account is referred to of Sir Aston Cockayne, chiefly drawn from his own works, with a very minute list of the most interesting poems in his book, in the *British Bibliographer* vol. 3, pp. 450—463.^h The head—the portrait of Sir Aston, mentioned by Wood has been re-engraved by C. WILKINS for the same work.

The laureated portrait (a bust) of Sir Aston is sometimes placed as a frontispiece to the volume of his Poems. There are very few of the original portrait extant: underneath are the following lines:

*Come Reader, thy Half-Crown, and be a Guest
To our Parnassus ; 'Tis the Muses Feast
The entertainment needs must be divine ;
Apollo's th' Host where Cockains Head ye Sign.*

Some few other copies have also a portrait, with the lines above alluded to, but re-engraved from the original, from which it differs in style, though the lineaments are faithfully preserved.

^h WOOD'S *Ath. Ox.* v. 4, 128.

The copper-plate of this Portrait was used as the Portrait of Ovid in Sir John North's "Translation of Plutarch's Lives"; and was re-engraved by Wilkins for "Bridges' Bibliographer," and for Richardson's "Rare Portraits." The modern engraved plate of this Portrait, curiously enough has passed into my possession, during the transit of these pages through the press, and a proof thereof is herewith given. It is a modern engraving copied from the original, and unmistakeably reproducing the features in the original engraving of the Poet; it was published by Evans some years ago.

At the age of twenty-four, in July of the year 1632, Sir Aston started on a continental tour; and on his return he gives an account, in a poetical letterⁱ to his son, "Mr. Thomas Cockayne," of his "year's travel," the various places he visited, "and what cities seen and stai'd in." He is said also to have written an account of his travels which was never published. His fellow-traveller in this tour was Mr. Maurice La Meir, alias Ardenville,^j to whom he addresses an epigram.

After his return from this tour Sir Aston

ⁱ Poems, p. 93, letter No. 8.

^j *Vide* Epigram 116, Book 1, p. 192. Wood says that his companion was Sir Kenelm Digby; but upon what authority he makes that assertion he does not state.

an oil painting of Sir Aston

Cockayne married Mary, daughter of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, of Mercaston, in the county of Derby. This lady pre-deceased her husband only a few months: she was buried at Polesworth, on the 14th of May, 1683. To this day she is said to visit Ashbourne, and to appear at certain times, in her ghostly form, in the vicinity of Ashbourne Hall. Probably her grief at her husband having to sell that property was great, as it naturally would be.

Sir Aston was created a baronet on the 10th of January, 1641, but the documentary evidence of such creation was lost in the tumult and anarchy of the civil wars of that period. On the title-page of his volume of Poems, dated 1662, he is styled *Baronet*, but not in the other editions. He is never referred to as a knight by any authority. His contemporary, DUGDALE, writing of Pooley, where Sir Aston then resided, refers to him as "Sir Aston Cokain, Baronet, Lord of this manour."^k

"About Jan. 10, 1641," says a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*,¹ "he assumed the title and dignity of a baronet; but as there was no record or enrollment of his patent, this dignity was not allowed by the officers of Arms; yet I cannot

^k *Ante*, p. 13.

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1797, v. 2, p. 559.



LADY COCKAYNE'S WALK, OR THE DARK WALK,
ASHBOURNE HALL.



doubt but he had a grant, though from the confusion of the times it never went through the proper forms."

From the *Inquisitio post mortem* on Sir Aston Cockayne's father, Thomas Cockayne, already referred to, it is evident that the family property was still very considerable, principally consisting of estates in the counties of Derby and Warwick; and there is no doubt that Sir Aston's was a goodly inheritance. But by his attachment and loyalty to the unfortunate house of Stuart, which involved him in their troubles, as well as by his liberality and personal extravagance, his property became considerably lessened some time before his death. In fact he squandered his venerable patrimony, and died a ruined man. He joined with his son Thomas, in 1671, in selling the Ashbourne estates; and later, he sold Pooley Hall, in the county of Warwick, where he had up to that period, chiefly resided. The purchaser of the Pooley estate was Humphrey Jennings, Esquire.

When his circumstances became so greatly changed, he found himself unable to leave his children in the possession of fortunes suitable to their position in life, but we are led to believe that he resolved to make up for it as much as possible by their education, for, to his eldest daughter, Mary, he quaintly writes:

“Because I fear my fate is not so good,
To give you such a portion as I wou'd :
Your Education I intend shall prove
Some satisfaction to you of my love.
Musick and Dancing I would have you taught,
And all the skil that is by needles wrought :
All sorts of houswifery that should be done,
(From your own chamber) to the meanest Room :
And (to give full perfection) to walk even
(Whilst here you live) in the right road to Heaven.^m

Sir Aston Cockayne's son, Thomas Cockayne, married Rachel Sturrey, and died in the life-time of his father, leaving no issue. Besides this son, his family consisted of two daughters ; Mary who married, first, Thomas Henslow, of Birchin ; secondly, William Lacy, of Killmorton, co. Hants ; and Isabella, the second wife of William Turville of Aston Flamville, co. Leicester.

Sir Aston Cockayne, on the sale of the Pooley estates, from which he reserved to himself an annuity, retired to Derby, where he spent the remainder of his days. His religion, the source to him of much persecution and trouble, was that of his ancestors, the Roman Catholic : in true loyalty, too, he sheltered Royalty in their reverses, zealously and honourably adhering alike to his religion and his loyalty in times when it involved relentless persecution so to do.

^m Poems, p. 232, ep. 94, book 2.

Sir Aston Cockayne, amongst other gentlemen of the county of Derby, compounded for his estate. In DRING'S "Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have compounded for their estates," published in 1655, the entry appears as follows :

"Cockain Ashton, of Ashborn, Derb. £0356 oos. ood."

It was probably some years before the date of this catalogue, that the evidence &c was taken and the fines paid, as on 18th May, 1646, a pass was granted to Colonel Henry Hastings with his relative Sir Aston Cockayne and others to go beyond the seas.ⁿ The ordinance of sequestration was passed 31st March 1643, and the ordinance for Commissioners to sit at Goldsmith's Hall to compound with delinquents, in February 1646-7.^o

Sir Aston died in Derby in February, 1683, aged 75 years, "at the breaking up of the great Frost," as WOOD says; his body was conveyed to Polesworth for burial.

Beneath the chancel of the time-worn and venerable church of S. Edith at Polesworth, rest the mortal remains of Sir Aston Cockayne, the last of his family; his funeral took place on the 13th of February, 1683.

ⁿ Commons Journal, vol. 4, p. 548.

^o SCOBELL'S *Acts and Ordinances*, pp. 37, 113.

No monument or slab marks his resting place ;
but while the stranger possesses his estates and
his mansions, the remembrance of him still lives ;
and the hope of the "fine old Derbyshire Poet,"
as some antiquaries have styled him, has been in
some measure realised, which he expressed at the
close of his second book of epigrams,^p that his
works would live after him :

"This little work I've done, which time may wast ;
Or *Jove's* displeasure into darkness cast :
But I will hope the best, and that it may
Last (after I am ashes) many a day."

^p Poems, p. 242, ep. 125, book 2.

Andrew Cockayne
A. E. COCKAYNE



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The following are the names of those members of the Ashbourne family who were Knights of the Shire for the county of Derby, together with their co-representatives, the places where the parliaments and councils were held, and the dates :

IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD III.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 9 | York | Henry de Kniveton, John Cockayn |
| 11 | Westminster.. | Giles de Meynill, John Cockayn |
| 12 | Council at {
Northampton } | John Cokayn, Godfrey Foljambe |
| 13 | Westminster.. | John Cokayn, Thomas Adam |
| 13 | Westminster.. | John Cokayn, Roger de Chester |
| 14 | Westminster.. | Godfrey Foljambe, John Cokayn |
| 15 | Westminster.. | John Cockayn, Robert de Ireland |
| 18 | Westminster.. | John Cokayn, John Foucher |
| 24 | Westminster.. | John Cockayn, John Foucher |
| 25 | Westminster.. | John Cockayn, John Foucher |
| 34 | Westminster.. | Henry de Braillesford, John Cockayn |
| 35 | Westminster.. | Henry de Braillesford, John Cockayn |
| 36 | Westminster.. | John Cockayn, Robert Fraunceys |

IN THE REIGN OF RICHARD II.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 18 | Westminster.. | John Cokayne, Peter de Melbourn |
|----|---------------|---------------------------------|

IN THE REIGN OF HENRY IV.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 4 | Westminster.. | John Cokayne, Roger Leche |
| 6 | Coventry..... | John Cokayn, Roger Bradburn |

IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Westminster.. | Richard Vernon, John Cockayn |
| 6 | Westminster.. | John Cockayn, Henry de la Both |
| 9 | Westminster.. | John Cokayne, Thomas Mackworth |

IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD VI.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| 6 | Westminster.. | Thomas Cockayn, knt., H. Bradburn, knt. |
|---|---------------|---|



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